

Five New Southwestern Coleoptera (Buprestidae and Cerambycidae).

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Acmaeodera uvaldensis n. sp. (Buprestidae).

Elytra moderately convex dorsally, nearly straight ventrally, aeneous above and beneath with brownish tinge, each elytron with irregular yellow markings as follows: four along side starting back of humeral angle, four on disk starting in line with first, two lateral apical red spots.

Head flat, coarsely punctate, clothed with long white pubescence; antennae serrate from the fifth joint.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, wider in the rear than in front, widest in the middle; side margins well indicated in front, inferior toward base; disk convex, shallow depression in front of scutellum, a prominent crescent-shaped depression on each side at base; surface evenly punctate in center, punctures much larger and more numerous laterally, clothed with long white pubescence along sides.

Elytra moderately convex, slightly wider than base of pronotum; sides sinuate back of humeral angles, expanded back of middle, acutely attenuate at tips, which are acute, margins coarsely serrate; disk convex, humeri elevated; surface striato-punctate, punctures large, confluent, intervals wider than punctures, with single rows of much finer punctures, pubescence long.

Abdomen beneath coarsely punctured, white pubescence dense; last ventral segment broadly rounded with a distinct subapical carina; anterior margin of prosternum sinuate, with a distinct tooth on each side of the middle.

Length 9 mm.; width 3 mm.

Described from a single specimen collected at Uvalde, TEXAS, May 21, 1935, by the author. *Holotype* in my collection.

According to Fall's key,¹ this species would run to *A. fenyesi* Fall, but it can be separated by the lack of the subapical plate on the abdomen and shape of pronotum. It is closely related to *A. purshiae* Fishr., but the markings on the elytra will serve to distinguish the two species.

Xenorhipis osborni n. sp. (Buprestidae).

Form similar to *X. brendeli* Lec., size smaller.

♂.—Head convex, slight depression on front near vertex;

¹ H. C. Fall. Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 7, p. 5, 1899.

surface crenulate; color dark blue; eyes small, finely granulate; antennae dull testaceous, extending to middle of elytra when laid along under side of pronotum, flabellate, quite similar to that of *X. brendeli* Lec. figured by Horn,² rami beginning at the second joint.

Pronotum one-and-one-half times as wide as long; anterior margin slightly sinuate, median lobe broadly rounded; base deeply emarginate at middle of each elytron; disk convex, slight depression in front of scutellum; lateral margins inferior in front, present on basal third only; sides nearly parallel, slightly rounded anteriorly, sinuate near base; surface crenulate; color bright metallic blue in middle; bright cupreous along sides. Scutellum oval, granulate, dark blue.

Elytra not quite as wide as pronotum at base, not covering the abdomen but extending to end of third abdominal segment, nearly twice as long as wide; sides parallel anteriorly, sinuate back of middle, apices broadly rounded; side margins serrulate on apical third; disk impressed on white fasciae; surface of white area densely punctate, dark area roughly, asperately punctate; color bright metallic green at base and in region of scutellum, a white fascia on each elytron extending from side margin nearly to suture in middle, anterior portion extending diagonally from sutural to humeral region, rest of elytra piceous; under wings visible, extending to slightly beyond tip of abdomen.

Beneath bright blue; abdomen coarsely, asperately punctate; legs piceous; sides of metasternum with a large, hairy depression, or excavation.

Length 5.5 mm.; width 1.5 mm.

♀.—Differs from the male in having normal antennae, extending slightly behind humeral angles when laid along under side of pronotum, serrate from the fourth joint; eyes slightly smaller, front bright metallic blue.

Pronotum bright metallic green along sides, anterior and basal margins, central area dark blue.

Elytra less strongly sculptured in dark areas, extending to end of fourth abdominal segment; each elytron with a median transverse white fascia extending from lateral margin nearly to suture, a broad transverse bright metallic green area at base, extending along suture, another at apex, rest of elytron piceous; dorsal surface of abdomen bright metallic green.

²G. H. Horn, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 10, p. 165, 1882.

Ventral surface and legs dark blue; sides of meso- and metasternum bright metallic green; depression of metasternum lacking; abdominal punctures light.

Length 5 mm.; width 1.5 mm.

Described from a small series of both sexes collected by the writer on dying cat's claw (*Acacia constricta* Benth.) in the Davis Mountains, TEXAS, May 24 to 27, 1935. The females were extremely active in the bright sunshine.

Holotype male, *allotype* female and *paratypes* in writer's collection, *paratype* in collection of Ohio State University.

It gives me pleasure to name this interesting species after Professor Herbert Osborn. This insect appears to be a connecting link between *Xenorhipis* and *Hesperorhipis* described by Fall³ and it possesses certain characters which will fit either genus. However the antennae of the male agree with those of *Xenorhipis* and I have placed it provisionally in this genus.

Agrilus parkeri Knull (Buprestidae).

Mr. Parker has called my attention to the fact that the type material of this species was collected in June, instead of July as I stated.⁴

(To be continued.)

WARD'S ENTOMOLOGICAL BULLETIN. Vol. 3, No. 3. January, 1936. We find in this number; notes on the "twisted winged insects (Stylopidae)"; on a collecting expedition down the coast of Florida by S. C. Bishop and C. R. Crosby; "More about the black widow" being found in Orient, Long Island; "On pinning Odonata"; "You can make this handy beating net" described by W. Proctor of Bar Harbor; "New species" being found by L. L. Pechuman in Bronx, New York; "On shipping insects," about which the writer questions the advisability of completely filling the vials with the preservative, but suggests leaving an air space for expansion and reducing the danger of the contents washing about by forcing in a good wad of cotton, not so far as to damage the specimens; "Bargains of the month."—E. T. CRESSON, JR.

³ H. C. Fall, Pan-Pacific, Ent., 7, No. 2, p. 74, 1930.

⁴ J. N. Knull, ENT. NEWS, 46, p. 189, 1935.